

### **REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

Pending claims 21-22, 27-28, 33 and 35 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over U.S. Patent No. 6,058,497 (Tuttle). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection. As to amended claim 21, Tuttle nowhere teaches wirelessly receiving a single test command on multiple wireless devices formed on a wafer via radio frequency circuitry of each device that is operable in both test mode and normal operation. Instead, the test interface circuitry of Tuttle is only used for testing. That is, the actual integrated circuit of Tuttle (i.e., integrated circuit chip 12) is nowhere taught or suggested to be a wireless device. Instead, Tuttle teaches that its integrated circuit (IC) chips are memory chips, a microcontroller or other intelligent IC. Tuttle, col. 4, lns. 64-67. For at least this reason, claim 21 and the claims depending therefrom are patentable over Tuttle. For at least the same reason, amended claim 33 and the claims depending therefrom are patentable over Tuttle.

Pending claims 23 and 29-32 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Tuttle in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,966,025 (Beffa). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection. The rejection is improper at least for the same reasons discussed above regarding claim 21. Furthermore, Beffa is directed to a method for testing packaged ICs, not at wafer level. Furthermore, Beffa only discloses that a single transistor allows an external power supply voltage to be applied through pins of a packaged IC. Nowhere however does Beffa teach or suggest transistors coupled to each of multiple wireless devices on a wafer to switch all of them on at a single time. Dependent claim 29 and its dependent claims are further patentable as nowhere does either of the cited references teach or suggest eliminating any wireless devices that do not identify themselves in response to a single test command. In this regard, none of the portions of Beffa cited by the Office Action in any way teach or suggest this subject matter of claim 29.

Pending claims 24, 26, 37 and 39-42 stand rejected under §103(a) over Tuttle in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,847,951 (Brown). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection. The proposed combination is improper at least because there is no motivation to combine these references from disparate fields. In this regard, Tuttle is directed to testing of an integrated circuit, and more specifically a memory circuit, while instead Brown is directed to a voltage regulator.

The mere statement that “it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to include a power line formed on each of the wireless devices to the method of Tuttle as taught by Brown for the purpose of effectively wirelessly receiving the single test command” (Office Action, p. 4) utterly fails to provide any legally proper motivation to combine the references. *See In re Lee*, 61 U.S.P.Q.2d 1430, 1435 (Fed. Cir. 2001). This is particularly so, as the cited portions of Brown in no way teach or suggest wirelessly receiving a test command without an antenna, as recited by claim 24. Rather, the cited portions of Brown merely indicate that lines or conductors may cause undesired radio frequency interference (RFI). However, nowhere does Brown teach or suggest using such lines for the purpose of receiving communication signals. Instead, these lines do just the opposite (i.e., transmit undesired interference), not receive desired signals. Accordingly, dependent claims 24 and 26 are patentable.

Independent claim 37 is patentable over the proposed combination, at least for the same lack of suggestion or motivation to make the combination, as described above. Claim 37 is further patentable as nowhere does either reference teach or suggest a wafer that includes a power pad and a ground pad coupled to each of multiple wireless devices to provide a power supply voltage and a reference voltage to the devices during a test operation. In this regard, the Office Action concedes that Tuttle nowhere teaches or suggests such paths. Nor does Brown anywhere teach or suggest the presence of such paths for providing signals during a test operation. The rejection of claim 37 and claims 39-42 depending therefrom is thus overcome.

As to dependent claim 41, neither of the cited references anywhere teaches or suggests that the multiple wireless devices include either: a cellular radio core; or a processor that can handle multiple wireless communication protocols. Instead, as discussed above integrated circuitry 12 of Tuttle is disclosed as being either a memory chip or a microcontroller or other logic circuitry. Nowhere does Tuttle or Brown teach or suggest a wireless device including either a cellular radio core nor a processor that can handle multiple wireless communication protocols. Thus claim 41 is further patentable.

Amended dependent claim 42 is further patentable over the proposed combination as neither reference teaches or suggests that a short-range wireless transceiver core is configured to receive signals without a dedicated antenna. Instead, as disclosed in Tuttle, its test interface circuitry includes a dedicated antenna 106.

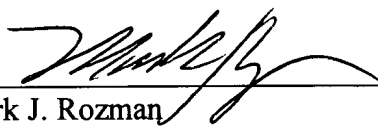
Claim 25 stands rejected under §103(a) over Tuttle in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,236,223 (Brady). This rejection is improper at least for the same reasons discussed above regarding claim 21, from which claim 25 depends. Furthermore, the rejection is improper as neither of the references teaches or suggests the subject matter of claim 24 (*see* discussion of claim 24, above), from which claim 25 depends.

The rejection of dependent claims 34 and 36 are overcome at least for the same reasons as independent claim 33 from which they depend. For the same reasons discussed above regarding claim 37, the rejection of dependent claim 38 is also overcome.

In view of these remarks, the application is now in condition for allowance and the Examiner's prompt action in accordance therewith is respectfully requested. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 20-1504.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: August 5, 2005

  
Mark J. Rozman  
Registration No. 42,117  
TROP, PRUNER & HU, P.C.  
8554 Katy Freeway, Suite 100  
Houston, Texas 77024-1805  
(512) 418-9944 [Phone]  
(713) 468-8883 [Fax]  
Customer No.: 21906